

"Fare Thee Well"
That Means Good-Bye

BIG SALE

--- Opens ---

SATURDAY

Watch for Large Circulars

Scott-Hoard Co.

SECTION HAND FOUND DEAD IN THE WOODS

After lying in the woods probably since Dec. 26, the dead body of a man named Jacob Durig was discovered near the Oklahoma Central tracks 9 miles west of Ada and 4 miles this side of Van Noss.

Jake and Tom Cloud, who live near first saw the prostrate form of the man at a distance last Sunday but passed on, supposing he was merely sleeping off a Christmastime orgy. Observing him still prostrate Monday, they investigated, and finding the man dead they reported the fact to the officers at Ada.

Officers Brents and Adams went out this morning to investigate. There was no evidence of foul play whatever.

Lying on its face, the muscles of the body were drawn in such a manner as to indicate death from convulsions. Nearby was his hat, his bundle and the ashes of a camp fire. It is supposed while camping in the open the man started for some water when fatally seized. Mr. Brents had the remains buried on an adjacent hill.

Until the night of Dec. 26th, the deceased worked with the Van Noss section gang of the Oklahoma Central. That night sometime he left the house unceremoniously, and was not seen alive again. It is thought probably the man died that night.

Deceased was neatly dressed and had in his pocket a time check uncashed.

PEOPLE SAT UP AND TOOK NOTICE OF THE NEW YEAR

The populace of Ada very generally stayed awake last night for the passing of the old year and the birth of the new. Those who did not were rudely awakened at the hour of twelve by the usual chorus of every whistle that had steam on and every bell whose cord hung accessible.

Then, too, there were storming parties and merry pranking parties to help in the rousing up business. Notably the 42 Club, which stormed Mr. and Mrs. Ebey and Judge and Mrs. Galbraith; also two married ladies and an unmarried one, with a kinsman escort, who invaded several homes masquerading as beggars in distress. The young lady played the starving child to perfection and brought copious tears at some places. At Frank Jones' the hungry, hooded group got a whole dollar; at E. W. Harden's they secured all the pin money in the house; at Rev. Rippey's and Dr. Martin's they got handsome handouts and great gobs of sympathy.

At the opera house there was a large

crowd to enjoy Angell's comedians in their initial performance of the week's engagement. The play was, "For Home and Honor," a strong one and withal most cleverly performed. This company has established an enviable reputation in Ada, and the attraction last night was fully up to their standard, such as to vouchsafe good houses throughout the week.

It was a gala night for the Blue Lodge of Masons. After giving the master's degree to three initiates, they repaired, forty-three strong, to the Chapman House where they enjoyed a most sumptuous banquet. It was such a toothsome, tasteful spread as to make both banqueters happy and caterers proud.

There was scant observance of New Years as a holiday, save the customary closing of banks and postoffice. Despite sloppiness of the day and its holiday nature, there were a plenty of bill collectors abroad on the streets.

SENATE COMMITTEE WILL URGE SALARY INCREASE

Washington Jan. 1.—The sub-committee of the senate committee on appropriations, which for the last week has been considering the legislative executive and judicial appropriation bill, has considered the question of increasing the salaries of senators and representatives, and now it seems probable that the sub-committee will recommend an advance of fifty per cent on congressional salaries.

The sub-committee is practically unanimous in the opinion that such an increase should be made but there is

a general feeling that the house should have inserted the provision. It also looks as if the committee would recommend that the provisions for increasing the salaries of the vice-president, speaker and cabinet officers should be eliminated unless a corresponding increase is secured for senators and members.

Many members of the committee think the senate should be given an opportunity to pass upon the subject and will advocate the incorporation of an amendment in the bill by the committee covering the entire subject.

SOCIALISTS FIRST TO CHOOSE STATE TICKET

Oklahoma City Jan. 1.—The Oklahoma and Indian Territory socialists convened here yesterday in state convention and selected nominees for state officers to be submitted to a referendum vote. A full ticket was selected. Their names will be submitted to the members of the party in the two territories and returns will be made within the next thirty days. The real committee will be then announced.

Those selected yesterday follow: Governor C. C. Ross, Shawnee; Lieutenant governor M. H. Carey, Marshal and J. Allen Wilson, Quinlan; treasurer J. R. Ash, Stillwater and C. B. Boylan, McCloud; auditor, A. B. Davis Geary; attorney general, J. M. Hilcher Komalt; superintendent of public instruction, J. E. Snyder, Oklahoma City; secretary of state, Joan Hagle, Oklahoma City.

Election of Officers.

The annual election of officers of the Commercial Club will occur Tuesday night, January 1st, 1907. A full attendance is desired.

W. H. Ebey, Pres.
J. W. Dean, Sec.

Too Much Moving

There are too many good people moving out of this country. Ten families are now waiting for cars to transport their effects to Portales, New Mexico. They ought to know a good thing when they see it and let well enough alone—and stay.

AGEE'S QUITTING BUSINESS SALE

Has benefited all classes, as rich and poor alike have taken advantage of our low prices. Many are making their second and even third visit to us, and are buying for the future. Nothing but the best merchandise offered here.

To make our last days in Ada our best days we lay this before you: Men's Suits, \$15 value, \$8.75. Suits at \$4.50 and upwards to \$12.75—worth several dollars more. Men's Overcoats at little more than half value. Boys' Suits and Overcoats, all sizes, at a saving of half.

Men's hats, new styles, worth up to \$3, to close out our price now only	\$1.39
Men's hats, worth up to \$2, to close out at	98c
Shirts, plain and coat style, worth up to \$1.50, now	79c
Shirts, worth up to 75c, now choice	36c
All 15c Linen collars	10c
Suspenders, 75c and 50c kind	39c
10c Handkerchiefs	5c
Underwear half priced. Umbrellas half priced. Everything goes	

GUS AGEE

West Main St.

White Front

REPUBLICAN BOSSES STAY IN THE SADDLE

Guthrie, Okla., Jan. 1.—"The South McAlester meeting Saturday was simply a perpetuation of the McGuire machine and the McGuire territorial committee, overriding the wishes of the rank and file of the party for the purpose of continuing in power a gang that prefers to name postmasters rather than have the party succeed," was the statement made today by a prominent republican, in regard to the meeting of the territorial committee of both territories at South McAlester.

The republicans as a rule are much disgruntled as a result of the McAlester fizzle. The rank and file of the party had joined in an appeal, issued by former National Committeeman Grimes, for the party to get together and have a big love feast in order to get an organization for the state campaign. The McAlester meeting, however, failed to order any love feast, but adjourned after continuing as chairman, Jake Hamon, of Lawton, who with Grant Victor, of Indian Territory, allowed the republicans to go down to such defeat last November.

The continuation of Hamon in office means a direct slap at ex-Governor Tom Ferguson of Watonga, the republican nominee for congress in the Second district; it means a direct slap at Governor Frantz and Chief Justice Burford, both of whom were refused invitations on the Fairbanks special train last October. It means a continuation of the McGuire methods, which have been charged with wrecking the republican party in Oklahoma territory.

A prominent republican said today: "Some of the republicans have been feeling exuberant because of the county division tactics of the democrats in the constitutional convention; they might as well give up, however, for the South McAlester meeting is sufficient evidence that the democrats cannot make enough mistakes to lose the next election."

There is talk in many sections of the territory of organizing independently of the McGuire perpetuation and getting the rank and file of the party enlisted.

FOR RENT—Two or three rooms for light house-keeping or bed rooms on East 17th street. Mrs. E. Onley. 241 6t.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O.

We the undersigned have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by his firm.

Walding, Kinnan & Marvin, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. Hall's Catarrh cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75 cents per bottle. Sold by all the druggists. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

HAPPY NEW YEAR

We wish you a happy and prosperous New Year. We thank you for the courtesies shown us during the past year and promise you our best service in the future.

Sprague Bros.

Pioneer Jewelers



RESIDENCE OF E. W. HARDIN.

Ada Evening News

OTIS B. WEAVER, PUBLISHER
M. D. STEINER, BUSINESS MGR.

Entered as second-class mail matter March 26, 1904, at the post office at Ada, Indian Territory under the Act of Congress March 3, 1879.

Advertising rates on application

ANNOUNCEMENTS

Subject to the action of the Democratic primary election.

For United States Senator
HENRY M. FURMAN

For State Treasurer
J. A. MENEFFEE

For Circuit Judge
EUGENE E. WHITE

For Sheriff
ROBERT NESTER
A. A. (GUS) BOBBITT
L. E. (LEM) MITCHELL
JAMES D. GAAR
J. D. (ED) FUSSELL

For County Clerk
C. A. (CHARLIE) POWERS
W. S. (SAM) KERR
H. WOODARD
M. E. DEW.

For County Treasurer
J. C. CATES

For County Tax Assessor
C. C. HARGIS
W. H. NETTLES

For County Coroner
DR. JOHN W. DAVENPORT

SELECTION OF U. S. SENATORS

POPULAR CHOICE OF HIGH OFFICIALS IN NEW STATE IS AN IMPORTANT DUTY.

An Address to the Democracy of Oklahoma by Henry M. Furman of Ada, I. T., Candidate for U. S. Senator.

To the Democracy of Oklahoma:

By their votes in the race for the election of delegates to the constitutional convention the people rebuked and repudiated gag law, ring rule and machine politics in the republican party and clearly manifested their determination not to be mere assets in the pockets of trading politicians. The democratic campaign committee has responded to the demand of the people and has declared in favor of a primary election, in which the vote of one democrat will weigh as much as the vote of any other democrat in the nomination of all candidates for office from United States senators down to constables. It would be an insult to the integrity of the democrats in the constitutional convention to suppose that they will refuse to respond also to the clearly expressed wishes of the people and provide for primary elections for the nomination of all candidates, and thus take this matter out of the hands of trading politicians and place it exclusively in the hands of the people. The nomination is the seed selecting and planting time. The election is only the ratification of the nominations. The people are determined to select and plant their own seed. Ample authority is given the constitutional convention, in the Enabling Act, by special ordinance, to provide for primary elections for the nomination of candidates at the first election. Thomas Jefferson said: "Shall we kill the wolf at the door step or admit him into the home and then attempt to draw his fangs?" To the constitutional convention has been assigned the duty of killing the political machine wolf upon the door step. Let no one doubt but that the democrats in the convention will see that this is thoroughly done.

While it is important that all state and county offices should be filled with competent and honest men it would be a fatal mistake for the people to give all of their time and attention to the selection of state and county officers. It must be remembered that the corporations and trusts who are preying upon the people have their real seat of power outside the limits of the future state of Oklahoma. Therefore the state government will be largely unable to protect the people from their unlawful practices. This protection must be afforded by the congress of the United States. Therefore the people must see to it that none except the most competent and trustworthy are sent to congress and the senate of the United States. As I am a candidate for the United States senate I deem it but due that I should announce in time to give the people ample opportunity to inform themselves as to my past life and character and my ability to properly represent them. On these matters I invite the most searching investigation. I also deem it my duty to state my views upon national questions.

The Constitution of the United States. First—The constitution of the United States is a grant or delegation of power from the states, or the people, to the federal government. As to those powers granted or delegated by the constitution the United States is sovereign and supreme. All powers not delegated by the constitution of the United States to the United States or prohibited by the constitution to the states are reserved to the states

or the people, and as such undelimited or non-prohibited powers the states and the people are supreme.

If power not delegated by the constitution is needed by the United States, such power should not be usurped, but an amendment to the constitution, granting such power, should be submitted to the people, through the states, for ratification or rejection. This is necessary in order to prevent the United States government from becoming a strong, centralized and consolidated despotism, as is its present tendency.

The great trouble with us now is that the United States government has drifted too far from the people and is manifesting a growing disposition to exercise power not granted to it by the people in the constitution of the United States.

Protective Tariff. Second—The protective tariff is the mother of trusts and monopolies. Home manufacturers being freed by our high tariff from foreign competition, through pools, rebates and trusts destroy home competition and compel the people to pay any price that they may see fit to place upon their products. This forces the people to purchase where they must pay the most.

Our country is the store house, the granary, and the smoke house of the world. We produce more corn, wheat, cotton, cattle and pork than we can consume. Therefore foreign markets regulate the prices which we receive for what our farmers produce. In other words, while the protective tariff forces our people to buy where they must pay the most, farmers sell where they must sell the cheapest. The manufacturer is protected from foreign competition, but our farmers are left in competition with the half fed and half clothed labor of Europe, Asia, Africa and South America. I can understand how those who are protected by the tariff can claim that their prosperity is due to republican politics. But I cannot understand how our farmers are benefitted by this tariff. The good prices which the products of our farms have brought for the last few years are not due to the high tariff.

Causes of Good Prices.

The many wars which have occurred within the last few years have consumed and destroyed the products of labor and have quickened the energies of the world. All of these things have resulted in a greater demand for what we produce. This has helped to raise prices. By way of illustration: It will be remembered that just before the war between England and the Dutch Republic in South Africa, the price of mules had gone down so low that it had ceased to become profitable to raise them. They were running wild upon the prairies. As soon as this war came on England found that she needed these same mules to transport her munitions of war and her soldiers across the plains of South Africa. So England sent more than \$20,000,000 to America to purchase mules with. Our people remember that within a few weeks, on account of this war, the price of our mules increased over three times in value. The tariff had nothing whatever to do with it. All of our other farm products have been increased in price to a greater or less degree by all of these wars.

In addition to this it must be remembered that within the last ten years we have had great discoveries of gold. This has increased the volume of money in circulation. This always increases prices.

Another matter must not be overlooked. Our farmers are learning not to unload their crops at one time and thus glut the market. Such a policy is sure to decrease prices. But our farmers are beginning to learn how to feed the market and are thus helping to keep prices high.

Wrong in Principle.

The government has no right to tax one section or one class to build up and enrich other sections or other classes. If there ever was a time when our infant industries needed protection that time has long since passed to exist. If they can compete with foreign manufacturers on foreign soil they certainly should do so on American soil. That they do so conclusively shown by the

hundreds of millions worth of manufactured goods which we ship abroad each year and which are sold in foreign countries in competition with foreign manufacturers. Americans should certainly have the right to purchase American made goods at home as cheaply as foreigners can and do purchase these same goods in foreign markets.

Railroads. Third—Like men's passions, railroads are good servants but bad masters.

In one sense of the word they are the private property of those whose money built or purchased them. In another and broader sense they are common carriers and public highways, and therefore the entire public has an interest in and the right to a voice in their management. From the standpoint of the railroads they have the undisputed right to charge sufficient freight and passenger rates to enable the roads to pay a fair profit upon the investment actually and honestly made. This no intelligent and honest man will deny. From the standpoint of the public, the railroad should treat all persons and sections with equal justice and should give to all equal opportunities. No person, class or section should be discriminated against. Not one single favor should be granted to any individual which is not also granted to the entire public. If one passenger rides free, all passengers should ride free. If one passenger on a train pays his fare then all passengers on that train should pay their fare.

It should always be borne in mind that railroads secure their charters and the great powers with which they are clothed solely upon the ground that they are common carriers and public highways. The same government which gave them life is in duty bound to see that they live up to their charter duties and obligations. That they have most shamefully disregarded their duties to the public and have conspired together and taken advantage of their charter powers to plunder the people is known to all. The question is as to the remedy for this

evil. Congress can only deal with those railroads carrying interstate commerce. As to these, provisions should be made for the most rigid investigation of all of the books and practices of the railroads. Every trace of discrimination against any person or place, and every special favor extended to any person or place should be made a crime. The punishment should not be by fine. It is child's play to talk of punishing a corporation by a fine for an illegal act. This only makes the corporation give up a part of the stolen goods when it is caught. The remedy is imprisonment of every person who is a party to any act made criminal by law from the president of the corporation down to the humblest employee who takes any part in the transaction. The president or director of a railroad who, already having more than he can use, enters into a conspiracy to rob the people is a bigger criminal and deserves greater punishment than the poor man who steals to satisfy his own hunger or the hunger of his wife and children. The law should be framed upon the idea that the bigger the offender the greater the crime and the more severe the punishment. Nothing except imprisonment will deter those men who look upon the people and the business industries of this country as their legitimate prey. If all persons connected with a prohibited act are liable to be sent to prison, and if all the books and practices of railroads are investigated, it will be very difficult for a railroad to induce its employees to become parties to such a transaction. The president and directors of a railroad will hesitate long before incurring the liability of being sent to prison, especially if the law is so written as to afford immunity to those subordinates who may testify against them.

I would oppose to the last any system of destructive legislation against railroads. But I would also resort to all needful measures to protect the poorest, humblest and weakest person in the country. The rich and the strong can largely protect themselves. It is the weak, the poor and the humble who need the strong arm of the law as their refuge and defense against corporate greed and the merciless, soulless, pitiless and crushing power of aggregate cash. At all hazards the rights of the people must be protected. If milder methods are not effective then stronger methods must be resorted to until full protection is afforded to the people. It should be constantly remembered that railroads could not get their charters were it not that they are necessary for the public good. Then the public good is the paramount consideration in dealing with them.

River Navigation.

Fourth—Congress should provide for a survey of Red river, up to the mouth of Washita river, and also of the Arkansas river, to determine if these streams can be made navigable. If this is possible it should be done. This would give us water competition with the railroads and would greatly cheapen freights. It would not only build up home markets but it would benefit all sections of the future state. I, for one, believe that the navigation of these two streams, for freight steamboats, is entirely practicable and can and will be accomplished. This is work for the United States to do.

Segregated Mineral Lands.

Fifth—Congress should enact laws permitting the Indians to sell their segregated mineral lands, surface rights and minerals to the future state. The mineral could be reserved as a perpetual school fund and leased to operators upon such terms as will prevent monopoly and insure protection to the miners. The surface rights should be sold to actual settlers. This can be more speedily done by the state than by the Indians or the United States government. The Indian tribal governments will soon be totally dissolved. In justice to the Indians their affairs should be settled up. They would rather get a smaller price and have it paid down than to wait indefinitely and get a greater sum. This would be especially true if the state was the purchaser, for as citizens of the state they would share in the benefits of the purchase.

If the United States undertakes to sell the surface rights it is doubtful if a single person now alive would ever see the matter terminated. Our experience with federal officers in charge of Indian affairs leads us to believe that they are more in favor of complicating conditions so as to perpetuate themselves in office than they are in trying to discharge duties expeditiously.

I am constitutionally opposed to long range government. It never was and never can be just and satisfactory. The recent act of the secretary of the interior in withdrawing about four million acres of land in the Choctaw and Cherokee Nations from allotment is in direct violation of treaties with the Indians and of statutes of the United States. It is the act of an arbitrary despot. The sooner we get rid of this self-constituted American czar, the better it will be for all concerned. If the state were the purchaser of these lands, they could be sold for a sufficient advance in price to pay for all waste lands and all expenses of sale. The towns situated on and near such lands would hurry up the sales from state officers. But the man has never been in this section to whom the secretary of the interior would even give a respectful hearing. When he finds out what the people here want he appears to try to prevent them from getting it.

Restrictions on the Sale of Lands.

Sixth—All restrictions should be removed from the sale of all of the lands of freedmen. They are as competent to transact their business and sell their lands now as they ever will be.

Seventh—All restrictions should be removed from the sale of all of the lands of intermarried citizens. There never was the least reason for placing any restrictions upon any such lands. Eighth—All restrictions upon the sale of the surplus lands of all adult Indians, except full bloods, should be removed. Ninth—The matter of removing restrictions upon the lands of all other Indians should be taken from the secretary of the interior. As a matter of fact it is now in the hands of department clerks. It should be placed in the hands of the courts.

The applicant could then bring his witnesses before the court and the matter could be publicly settled without unnecessary delay, anxiety and expense.

My Fellow Countrymen:

I am not the candidate of any section of any favored interest or of any combination. I am depending alone upon the support of the people whose only interest in politics comes from their earnest desire to secure the blessings of good government. I do not want and would not have the office unless it comes to me as the unthought expression of the good will and confidence of the intelligent, liberty-loving and noble-hearted people among whom I live and who I am proud to believe are my friends. In the democratic primaries I should see fit to endorse others. I will bow to your will and loyally support the candidates of your choice. The office that I seek belongs alone to the people. You are to nominate two senators in the primaries. These two senators will afterwards be elected by the legislature. According to the terms of the constitution of the United States, the senators must be elected by the legislatures. But in the primaries you can and will settle this contest by your votes. Therefore these places belong to you. They are yours to give or yours to withhold. These are the most important positions within your gift. The duties to be discharged require the highest order of intellect, courage and honor. It is for you to decide who can serve you best. If you see fit to honor me with your support and make me one of your senators I will not only be proud of it as a manifestation of your confidence and good will, but I will dedicate my life to such a faithful discharge of the duties which it imposes as to hope to merit a continuance of your approval and support.

I will soon begin an active canvass of the future state. If possible I would like to speak in each section. But this will be impossible. Therefore, if I do not speak in your community please understand that it was from want of time and not want of disposition. Any friend who may be willing to assist me in distributing this address and other speeches which I will deliver will receive as many copies as he desires by writing to me at Ada.

Respectfully,
HENRY M. FURMAN.
Ada, I. T., January, 1907.

NEW STATE NEWS.

Cleveland has just dedicated a fine new Masonic temple.

Two residences at Shawnee were totally destroyed by fire recently, aggregating a loss of \$3,800.

The people of Oklahoma spent the holidays in Delegate Caudill style, trying to ascertain "where they are at."

R. S. Richardson, a negro who was trying to steal a ride, was run over and killed by a Rock Island passenger train at Shawnee.

It is no longer a question of how much corn, oats, broom corn and cotton the farmers can raise, but how much they can market.

Burglars entered a Lawton saloon one night recently and escaped with a few dollars and two hundred quarts of fine wines and liquors.

While repairing the eight-inch pipe line near Ramona, M. V. Jones was blown 20 feet in the air by the bursting of the pipe. His injuries are not serious.

The city council of Norman has granted a 50-year franchise over certain of the streets of the city to the Tecumseh, Guthrie and Norman Interurban electric line.

While making a coupling, J. M. McLaughlin, a Frisco brakeman, was caught between two cars at Chandler and seriously injured. He was removed to the Sapulpa hospital.

One of the natural gas companies at Blackwell suffered a disastrous fire during the holidays and the consumers who were depending upon the company for fuel were in serious straits.

The Miles Allen Mercantile establishment and a negro eating house at Meridian were destroyed by fire at a total loss of about \$9,000. Mr. Allen estimated his loss at \$8,500 and carried \$5,000 insurance.

Authorities over the country have been notified to look out for Private Tolpot, of Troop M, Thirteenth cavalry, who deserted from Fort Sill. The indications are that Tolpot has made good his escape.

Alleging that he had purchased a ticket to Checotah, but was ejected from the train at North McAlester, Campbell Russell, a prominent cattleman, has brought suit against the M., K. and T. railroad for \$2,501.20.

The government has already cleaned up nearly half a million dollars' profit in its sale of postage stamp books in the past four years and Postmaster General Cortelyou says that the sales are constantly increasing.

The Canadian Valley Railroad company has filed a deed of trust for \$5,500,000 at Oklahoma City in favor of the United States Mortgage and Trust company, covering a right-of-way beginning at a point near Woodward and extending southeast through Woodward, Dewey, Blaine, Kingfisher, Canadian and Oklahoma counties.

Edison Phonograph

THE BEST TALKING MACHINE IN THE WORLD
Every musical instrument and every tongue represented in one machine.

Prices \$10, \$20 and \$30. Sold on Easy Payments

G. M. RAMSEY

DRUGGIST

(Successor to Clark Drug Company.)

OVERDRAFTS

It is becoming well known by business men that overdrafts, whether large or small, are not approved by the comptroller of the currency. The large central banks allow overdrafts only in a very small way, and this, it matters not how small, is not approved by the powers that be. This unbusinesslike habit of overdrafts grew out of advancing on moving accounts, such as cotton, grain and stock on the move. The overdraft system is wrong and the man whose account is always overdrawn is the man who spends more money than he makes and will finally have no bank account.

Ada National Bank

Capital and Surplus, \$63,500.

Ada, Ind. Ter.

Fresh Fruits and Candies

We have just received a new line of Fresh Fruits and Candies. BEST OF EVERYTHING, our motto.

O. E. LANCASTER - P. O. News Stand

About Titles

In a recent Minnesota supreme court case Justice Flandrau, reviewing the labor and skill necessarily displayed in the compilation of an abstract, says: "The making of a perfect abstract of title to a piece of land with all the incumbrances which affect it, involves a great exercise of legal learning and careful research. The person preparing such an abstract must understand fully all the laws on the subject of conveying, descent and inheritances, uses and trusts, devises, and in fact every branch of the law that can affect real estate, in its various mutations from owner to owner, sometimes by operation of law, and again by act of the parties."

Your title is of first importance Our Abstracts insure your title

Ada Title and Trust Co.

W. H. EBEY, President.

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Continues in the Real Estate Business

And will give careful and energetic attention to all business entrusted. He has some rare bargains in Ada real estate. Manager for beautiful Sunrise Addition. Office headquarters for prospectors

Weaver Building. 12th and Broadway.

A TELEPHONE

Will save you many steps--many delays--many dollars. A business necessity--A household convenience. Efficient service. Reasonable rates. Call local manager for a representative of the Contract Department.

Pioneer Telephone and Telegraph Company

Mason Drug Co.

Drugs, Patent Medicines, Chemicals, Stock and Poultry Food. The finest and newest selected line Toilet articles, Perfumery, Hair Brushes, Combs, Writing Tablets, Envelopes.

PRESCRIPTIONS FILLED with accuracy and promptness

Mason Drug Co.

Dec. 20th

The day to begin to deliver those beautiful calendars to all who have registered at the bank. If you have not already done so you should register at once so as to receive one.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

LOCAL NEWS

Miss Coffee of Stonewall, after visiting the family of Dr. McMillan, returned home today.

Dr. Holley returned this afternoon from a holiday visit at Erie, Kans.

L. T. Coyle and wife of Ardmore stopped at the Harris over night.

Mr. J. O. Abney was here from Roff last afternoon.

H. T. Douglass, a leading banker of Shawnee, was in the city yesterday.

J. E. Guier and wife are here from Oklahoma City.

Bert Pennington spent New Year's eve with his family and other relatives at Greenville, Texas.

We handle everything in the magazine line. All kinds of newspapers on hand fresh from the press. Post Office News Stand. 230 tf

M. H. Hawkins of Scullin, one of the News' Indian friends, has the paper's gratitude for a substantial payment on subscription today.

Jesse Shands returned today to Maud.

J. W. Byrd went to Maud today.

J. C. Meaders, after his honeymoon vacation, picked up his grip today and resumed his drummer duties.

Into each life some sorrow must fall; Wise people don't sit down and bawl; Only fools suicide or take to flight; Smart people take Rocky Mountain Tea at night. G. M. Ramsey.

J. F. McKeel went to Purcell on legal business.

R. C. Roland, esq. is here from Roff today.

Attorney T. P. Holt transacted business in Roff.

Miss Gertrude Thompson, after spending the holidays at home, returned today to school at Sherman.

Lost—Between Sandy Creek and Ada postoffice a red pocket book containing one dollar and a 1 bale cotton receipt. Please leave at the News office. D. S. Chesnut. 241 2t wlt

Mrs. Upton and little son are visiting the family of her uncle, R. W. Allen.

Mrs. J. B. Rehman of Holdenville, is a guest of Mrs. R. E. Haynes.

Mrs. Ed Gibson returned today from Shawnee where she visited her parents Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Martin.

Weldon Moss of Fairmount, Ga., after a visit with his brother, H. H., of Ahoso, left today for his home. The News will be read this year by their father who also lives at Fairmount.

Have you indigestion, constipation, headache, backache, kidney trouble? Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea will make you well. If it fails, get your money back. That's fair. Tea or Tablets form. 35c. G. M. Ramsey.

The barbers of Ada called a meeting last night and raised the price of shave from 10c to 15c. Hereafter all shops will charge 15c for shaving and 25c for hair cutting. The Barbers. 242 3t

Pine Salve Carbonized, acts like a poultice; highly antiseptic, extensively used for Eczema or chapped hands and lips, cuts, burns.—G. M. Ramsey, druggist. 1 m

A Lucky Purchase

SAVE \$1.00 A PAIR

We have just received a large shipment of Sample Shoes which we are putting on sale for less money than other merchants can buy them. We have these samples in all the fine grades of shoes in Men's, Boys', Women's and Children's in nothing but the latest styles.

CHAPMAN
The Shoe Man



For sale by R. S. TOBIN

SENATOR VS SECRETARY

Clash Between Them Probable on Removal of Restrictions

Washington Jan. 1.—A subcommittee of the senate committee on Indian affairs has begun consideration of the Indian appropriation bill, but made no progress beyond a hurried review of its various features.

The important fact was developed that in all probability the special senate committee which have been investigating conditions in Indian Territory will seek to incorporate in this bill some of its recommendations.

The committee is of the opinion that some of the restrictions on the Indians are too onerous and knowing the difficulty of securing independent legislation will attempt amendments to the appropriation bill.

It is probable that the proposed changes will be strenuously opposed by the interior department.

WORST IN 40 YEARS

Four Million People Starving Now in China

Perkin, Dec. 31.—Owing to excessive rains and consequent failure of crops, the famine in the north of Anhui province, in the east of Honan and in the whole north of Kiang Su is worse than any time during the last 40 years.

It is estimated that 4,000,000 persons are starving. Tens of thousands are utterly destitute and wandering over the country. The danger is increased by the activity of the secret societies, as the wanderers are glad to join them.

Railroad Rumblings

The Frisco, remarkable to relate, began the New Year with all trains on time. The bridge on the South Canadian was repaired last afternoon, relieving all embarrassment to traffic on this part of the system, and the Frisco is determined to start in 1907 with a record both clean and fast.

The M. K. and T. is out with the announcement that hereafter they will not receive nor haul any cars not equipped with sound air brakes. This, in conformity with an act of congress, effective July 1, 1906, requiring at least 75 per cent of the cars in every train to be under air brake control. Though heretofore loosely enforced, the M. K. & T. proposes to be on the safe side regarding this federal regulation. The order is a good one—as is the law—and the other roads will probably follow suit, with the result of a marked additional protection to life and property.

Treachery of Negro Servants.

Houston, Tex., Jan. 1.—A supposed attempt to assassinate Mrs. L. H. McGregor, wife of Representative-elect McGregor, and the announcement that members of the family of F. Charles Hume had been poisoned, has led many Houston housekeepers to discharge their negro servants. A former negro servant in the McGregor home is under arrest, charged with shooting into the dining room of the McGregor home. The bullet narrowly missed Mrs. McGregor's head. Mrs. McGregor had rebuked the negro's wife who was employed as their cook.

Back to the Schoolhouse.

Holiday vacation is all over for the school children today. Wednesday morning they must put away their toys, pick up their satchels and cheerfully trudge back to the school room.

Last Saturday the school board held its annual meeting for organization. J. E. Grigsby was chosen chairman and C. M. Chauncey was re-elected secretary. W. G. Broadfoot, former chairman, did not desire re-election.

A Card of Thanks.

We wish to express our thanks to our friends and neighbors who so kindly assisted us through the lingering illness and death of our darling little boy.

Mr. and Mrs. T. M. Hughey.

First Regular Train

Beginning regular traffic on the Oklahoma Central, the virgin train, composed of one well filled coach made the return trip this New Year's day from Lehigh to Byars. It passed Ada north bound at 11 o'clock a. m. and on its return at 3:56 p. m.

You Mortgagees

Remember if you want to renew a mortgage of record the News carries blank affidavits exhibiting mortgagee's interest. 6t 241

Ada Opera House

One Week, Commencing Monday Night, Dec. 31st

Angell's Comedians

December 31st

The Good Show

SPECIAL SCENERY, HANDSOME COSTUMES, NEW SPECIALTIES

SPECIAL LADIES' TICKET

One FREE ticket for ladies will be given with every ticket sold before 7 p. m. day of show.

Prices, 15c, 25c, 35c.

Responded to False Alarm

When at midnight the New Year was ushered in by the usual ear-splitting din of bells and whistles, naturally those who slept were more or less startled. But it is reliably reported that Capt. A. D. Tanner, only partially clad, made a terrific run down town in search of the awful fire.

Captain, one would have thought you too old a head thus to have been victimized.

Reconstructs your whole body, makes rich red blood. Drives out impurities that have collected during the winter. Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea is a family tonic. 35c. Tea or Tablets. G. M. Ramsey.

Early to Bed

and early to rise: makes one healthy, happy and wise—especially if you take Herbine before retiring. A positive cure for constipation, dyspepsia and all liver complaints. Mrs. S. — Columbia, Tenn. writes: "I always keep a supply of your Herbine on hand. Am so pleased with the relief it gives in constipation and all liver complaints, that words can't express my appreciation."



TIME CARD

Ada, Ind. Ter.

Effective Dec. 16, 1906.

Eastbound:

No. 512 Eastern Express 9:40 a. m.

No. 510 Meteor 5:02 p. m.

No. 504 St. Louis & K. C. Pas. 11:50 p. m.

No. 542 Local Freight 3:45 p. m.

Westbound:

No. 509 Meteor 8:07 a. m.

No. 513 Sherman Express 10:28 a. m.

No. 511 Texas Passenger 7:23 p. m.

No. 541 Local Freight 7:30 a. m.

DR. CORDELIA FOUTZ
OSTEOPATH
With Mrs. S. M. White,
corner 13th and Townsend.
Telephone No. 245.

ADA, IND. TER.

FURMAN & CROXTON
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW
Will do a general Civil and Criminal Practice.
Office in Duncan Building.

C. A. Galbraith Tom D. McKeown
GALBRAITH & McKEOWN
LAWYERS
Over Citizens National Bank
Ada, Ind. Ter.

ADA STEAM LAUNDRY CO.

Is given up to be best. Do

Largest Agency Work
of any plant in this Territory.

Geo. A. Truitt,
Engineer and Land Surveyor

Office Rear Ada National Bank.

Prompt and Careful Attention
Given to All Work
Entrusted.

Why Not Clothing for the Man's and Young Man's Gift?

EVER THINK OF THAT? A practical, useful and serviceable gift like a new suit or overcoat will be a lasting remembrance of your esteem and good will—and give infinite satisfaction to the recipient. Our Holiday sale of Michael Stern's Fine Clothing is at cut prices.

OUR ASSORTMENT IN CLOTHING IS THE LARGEST IN ADA. NOTICE OUR PRICES.

Our \$14 Suits marked to - - \$10.00

Our \$15 Suits marked to - \$11.50

Our \$10 Suits marked to - - \$7.50

Our \$5 Beaver Overcoats marked to - \$3.25

Our \$7 to \$8 Overcoats marked to - \$4.95

Our \$12.50 Overcoats Marked to - \$9.50

Our \$11.50 Cravenette Coats - \$8.75

Our Boys' and Children's Suits have been reduced in proportion

Just received a nice line of Holiday Presents. Come and see the exceptional values in Cravats, Silk Handkerchiefs and Mufflers, Half Hose and a large variety of up-to-date Hats, at prices you can't match elsewhere.

I. HARRIS

The Leading Clothing House in Ada

The Ada Nurseries

Cales Bros. & Hughes, Props.

Our stock consists of all the leading varieties of peach, apple, pear, plum, cherry and apricot trees. A full line of berry and small fruit plants. Thirty varieties of everblooming roses. A nice line of flowering shrubs, vines, evergreens, etc. A dozen varieties of ornamental shade trees. Do you believe in patronizing home industries? Then let us at least figure on your bill. Our stock is first class and our prices are right. See us before you buy. We can save you money.

Nurseries located at extreme west end of 17th St.

COAL!

We now have a supply of McALESTER LUMP Coal. It will be sold at \$7.00 per ton. CASH. No credit extended to anyone; drivers will collect

CRYSTAL ICE and COAL COMPANY

HEALTH AND VITALITY

DR. MOTT'S NERVE AND BLOOD PILLS
The great iron and tonic pill and restorative for men and women, produces strength and vitality, builds up the system and renews the normal vigor bringing health and happiness. 60 doses in a box. For sale by all druggists or we will mail it, securely wrapped, on receipt of price, \$1.00 per box, 6 boxes for \$5.00. Dr. Mott's Chemical Co., Cleveland, Ohio.

THE NEWS' JOB DEPARTMENT

Is Well Equipped for 1907.

Dr. T. W. Chadwick

Veterinary Surgeon and Dentist.



Is located permanently at the City Livery barn. He is prepared to treat all kinds diseases of stock and operate on all kinds of blemishes, also to cut or extract any tooth in your horse's head. Notice your horse's teeth or bring him to me. I make examinations free at barn. Come and see me at barn or phone No. 2.

The Nickel Store

Thanking you for your liberal patronage in the past, and respectfully soliciting a continuance of same, I remain yours respectfully
S.M. SHAW

The Nickel Store

The Dictates of Fashion



HANDSOME AFTERNOON GOWNS

This season's fashions demand three essentials of the woman who would be strictly in style, namely, a practically unlimited exchequer, a slender figure and a certain distinctive personality, without which the two former, powerful factors though they sound, are powerless to achieve elegance. Nor is it at all sufficient that a woman's proportions be slim, her income bulky, and her individuality marked, the present vogue goes so far as to exact that her clothes shall appear to bear the same relationship to her as the petals to a flower. She must not primarily attract attention on account of her dress, the successful toilet charming by virtue of its intimate association with its wearer whom satisfied imagination fails to picture in any other style of gown.

There is no disputing that, to the unfortunate woman blessed with the necessary qualifications, the prevailing modes are pre-eminently becoming. The short-waisted effects are delightfully old-world and piquant, while the long clinging skirts make for grace, which recalls the fact that no luxurious and prodigal customer worthy the name would consent to take an order for a short skirt. The softest of liberty satins do duty as lining, and the skirts designed to accompany the long high-waisted coats worn by the leaders of fashion, bear little corselet attachments and deep belts.

An attempted innovation, and one that has not so far met with an enthusiastic reception is to have bodice and sleeves of different textures. For example a dress worn on her "at home" day by a well-known hostess, boasted a skirt of cream-colored point d'esprit trimmed down in front and about the foot with a narrow ruching of Rose du Barry velvet ribbon. The swathed corsage of Rose du Barry velvet tapered to a point in front, and fitted high up to the throat by means of a deep collar band, the puffed el-

bow sleeves being of cream point d'esprit.

Striped materials, and textures invested with vertical lines of lace or ribbon, predominate, on account of the prevailing desire to appear as slim as possible. All garments are planned with this object in view, the second end aimed at being to place the waist as high as possible, a style which the very tall will do well to eschew. At present the woman of moderate inches is having her innings, and very good innings they are too, nevertheless, her more generously proportioned sister may take heart of grace, as it is quite feasible that their day may not be as far off as it seems. Probably in the near future we shall leave off banting, and instead take to fattening up and letting out our now tightly-laced corsets.

With regard to the re-modelling of an indoor frock for afternoon wear a yoke, and tightly fitting cuffs to the elbow of guipure lined with chiffon blanc, has a marvellously rejuvenating effect. The same applies to a belt of silk, satin or velvet in the same shade as the costume, relieved with tiny bows and diminutive steel buckles up both back and front. Should the front of the skirt have become shabby, a panel matching the belt, or else one of similar lace to that used for the yoke, may be introduced with advantage, while an effective note of color is struck by a bunch of violets, carnations or roses pinned into the corsage.

The picturesque dominates both gowns shown in the illustration. The silk skirt with a brocaded coat has facings of velvet, and a vest of lace and chiffon on the under bodice, while the skirt is decorated with crossed rows of thick guipure. The other costume shows a combination of ecru lace, resida green voile and mulberry colored velvet, and the bodice is of a shape which would be eminently suited to those who are flat across the chest.

Seasonable Entertainments and Suggestions for Social Functions

By EDITH A. BROWN
Society Editor of the Chicago Record-Herald.

Birthdays of Bayard Taylor and Edgar Allan Poe Come in January—Directions for a "Bayard Taylor Luncheon of the Nations."

January brings two American poets' birthdays for the club luncheon series—that of Bayard Taylor, who was born at Kennett Square, Pa., January 11, 1825, and of Edgar Allan Poe, whose birthday anniversary comes later in the month.

Bayard Taylor's reputation as "the great American traveler" makes a change possible in the arrangement of the programme and detail for this one poet luncheon, at least. From his first great journey to Europe, made in the middle forties, to his death in Berlin in 1878, Bayard Taylor gave to the world a series of travel volumes and stories which are fascinating in style and so varied in scope and experiences that the sophisticated and untraveled have been wont to dub him an American Munchausen. Taking the truth and the untruth of the volumes, however, they form a series so interesting that his ability as a poet and novelist is overshadowed by his fame as a traveler. For this luncheon nothing could be more appropriate than "a Bayard Taylor luncheon of the nations."

Representative of his book on "A Journey to Central Africa, the Lands of the Saracen," have an African table. His "Visit to India, China and Japan" makes an oriental table very appropriate and his "Summer Pictures of Sweden, Denmark and Lapland" will make a pretty Scandinavian table. An American table should be added and possibly a European table, if an extra one is needed, but the countries chosen will give an oddity of entertainment which the English, French and Italian tables have lost through much use.

For the toasts choose from each table a speaker to give a bit of experience of travel—personal, if possible—from the country the table represents. Or a descriptive sketch from the works of Taylor, which have been mentioned may be made interesting. At the close of the service or between courses a short programme of vocal or instrumental music representative of the various countries should be given.

Every course should, in its turn, be representative of the countries, likewise. For instance, the famous Indian soup—Mullagatawny—may open the luncheon, or, to be more strictly proper in the choice of the opening course for a luncheon, there is Scotch broth. The fish course may be heralded from America and New England, at that, as the first of the American strongholds. This course may be codfish steak in New England style, served with well-battered johnny cake.

Africa should be represented in the meat course, and any one favored with an old black mammy some place along the family line may have a number of good old dishes to draw upon. Belgian hare or rabbit may be served to look like "possum, although the rabbit itself with the good luck its left hind foot is supposed to carry for the African native, is an appropriate and appetizing dish. With this, of course, must be served sweet potatoes. For the salad serve Brussels sprouts or Jerusalem artichokes with East Indian pickles. The dessert may hail from the frozen north, and nothing will better carry out the general idea of the ice and the snow than the dessert which the youngsters of Norway are wont to call "pif-paf." This is served much like charlotte russe—in bowls or cups and eaten with a spoon—from which its name is derived. It is made of quantities of whipped cream, slices of cake and rich, red raspberry preserves. The whipped cream is dropped in the bottom of the bowl, the slices of cake are thrust into this and the preserves are dropped over this in little mounds. This is repeated—the cream, the cake, and the preserves—until the bowl is filled. With this may be served Russian tea, sweetened with preserves, if American stomachs can withstand this onslaught, or the sweetening, which is characteristic, may be omitted. The bon bons for this affair may be the Chinese sweets, or the sweets of every country may be chosen.

The decorations for the tables, of course, must represent the countries. For the American table, red, white and blue, with the menu cards bearing this quotation from the poet's "Incident of the Crimean War"—"Forgot was Britain's glory." For the other tables the colors of the countries may be carried out or the representation may come through the flora of the country. For Africa go to Taylor's wonderful poem to "Kilimandjaro," the "monarch of African mountains"—these lines so wonderfully describing the country's variety of growth: "Zone above zone—The climates of earth are displayed as an index,

Giving the scope of the Book of Creation.

From clouds and from cold into summer eternal,

There in the wondering awes of the Tropics Shivers the aspen, still dreaming of cold;

And the pine tree looks down on his rival, the palm."

The decoration this suggests may be in contrasts—garlands of pine with potted palms.

The same poem gives an appropriate verse for the Scandinavian country, with its mythical gods and its ice and snow:

"Seats of the gods in the limitless ether,

Looming sublimely, aloft and afar Above them, like folds of imperial ermine,

Sparkle the snow fields—Desolate realms, inaccessible, silent, Chasms and caverns where Day is a stranger,

Garners where storeth his treasures the Thunder, The Lightning his falchion, his arrows the Hall."

To the student of mythology and the Wagerian "Ring" series, this verse—or these lines—will appeal particularly.

The oriental table, of course, may be the proverbial "bower of beauty," with chrysanthemums and cherry blossoms and the other splendid flowers to draw upon. This part-line from "The Phantom" may be used in description: "—the shade and the sunshine chase each other—at my feet"

(Copyright, by Joseph B. Bowles.)

GREAT GAME OF ROUND BALL

There Were Three Catchers and Some Scientific Batting Was Done.

Until about 1860 the ball game played in Massachusetts was called "Massachusetts roundball." No game called "town ball" was known in Massachusetts.

We did not know that in England a game called rounders was played. We believed that roundball was distinctively an American game. Four old cat and three old cat we regarded as derivatives of roundball. They were the resource when there were not enough players on the field for roundball.

In a match game of roundball there were 14 players on a side. The game was quite as active as baseball is, and exciting. Bases were called goals. There were four goals set in a square, not in a diamond. At each goal a stout stake four feet high and about two inches in diameter was driven into the ground. The runner going at full speed would seize this stake, frequently swinging around it two or three times before he could stop himself. There was no running beyond first on a hit. Unless some part of the runner's body touched the goal he could be put out by being hit by a thrown ball. "Pitched out," we called it.

The batter stood in a circle four feet in diameter, midway between first goal and home. The thrower stood in the center of the square made by the goals, 30 feet from the batter. Many teams had what was called a "dip-thrower," that is, one who could throw a swift ball, starting low and shooting up. There were no fouls; everything went. Backhanded batting was common. The batter swinging round with the ball as it came to him, would drive it sideways or backward for a long hit. A few were skillful at what was called side batting. Grasping the bat near the middle with the thumb and fingers of one hand, and being careful that the finger ends were below the surface, they held it horizontally, the end pointed toward the thrower. In this position the batter would catch the ball on the top of the bat and, in a fraction of a second, as it slid along the surface and by a quick deflection of the bat, shoot the ball backward to the right or to the left.

Hundreds of men now living in central Massachusetts have seen it done. There were three catchers in line behind the batter. The first catcher played close. He usually crouched and took only the low throws. The second and third catchers stood erect, alert for the high and wild throws. There were two back fielders, one at the right and one at the left of the third catcher. They were there for the backhand and side hits. There was a player at each goal, a player between second goal and home and two outfielders. The ball was made of woolen yarn, firmly wound, with a few shot in the center. It was covered with leather and was somewhat smaller than the regulation baseball. It was not mushy. A tick and a catch was out. One out, the side was out. To avoid being put out by a ball thrown at him, and properly coached, a runner would jump in the air, now fall flat on the ground, and up and away again in a twinkling. Runs were called tallies. The big matches were generally decided by the priority in getting 100 tallies. Each team chose its own "referee," and the two "referees" chose a "judge," who was a solemn and important person, silent except when the referees could not agree. His decision was final.

Feeds Him.

"That big dog you gave us actually does police duty at our house."

"So?"

"Yes. He spends most of his time in the kitchen with the cook."—Detroit Free Press.



Short Skirts All Right.

NEAT AND SENSIBLE COSTUME FOR RAINY WEATHER.

European Authorities Indorse the Well-Cut Kilted Garment for Out-of-Door Wear—Right of Women to Dress as They Please.

Should girls wear short skirts? Why not? If they have the sense to do it. Is there anything neater and trimmer than a well-cut kilted skirt clearing the ground by two inches or more, and showing a pair of high-laced boots? It is the last thing in smartness for rainy weather, and never was there a fashion more hygienic than that of the "trotter" skirt, says an English authority.

In France, where they know how to dress, and where economy has been elevated to an art, no self-respecting woman would appear outside her own house, if there was a speck of mud in the streets, in a dress that touched the ground. In Germany, where one is a housewife first and a woman afterwards, it would be a heart-breaking spectacle to the neighbors if one sauntered out casually in the morning in a dress that did not betoken the stern business of catering for one's household by being held high from the street by a steel arrangement that fastened round the waist.

In Spain and Italy those women who do not drive in carriages all wear skirts to their ankles, and you never see the American lady tourist clutching a bunch of skirt in one hand while with the other she grasps fieldglass, handbag and umbrella. Is England, then, the only nation that would doom its women to sloppy untidiness of costume because the modesty of the men must not be shocked by the sight of a well-turned ankle and a pretty foot? The days have gone by when we were asked to be merely graceful ornaments of society. Let us at least dress as we please.

Today, when he marries, man seeks a companion for the hard tramp over the hills and dales of life, then let him cease from admiring the damsel who is a vision of beauty in cheap lace and turn his attention instead to the girl who shows that she has learned the habits of economy and neatness, the girl who has probably paid for her gown with her own hard-earned money, the girl with the short skirt.

COSTUME FOR YOUNG GIRL.

Can Be Reproduced in Many Different Kinds of Material.

Here is a costume that is suitable to be reproduced in cloth, serge, tweed or frieze. The skirt has a panel front,



lined at each edge with silk, and ornamented with silk covered buttons; the foot of sides and back is machine-stitched, four inches from the edge.

The jacket is a very pretty and novel pattern, trimmed with piping and silk-covered buttons. The leg-of-mutton sleeves are finished with turn-up cuffs stitched at the edge.

Materials required: Seven yards 46 inches wide, one and a quarter yard silk.

Velvet Hems.

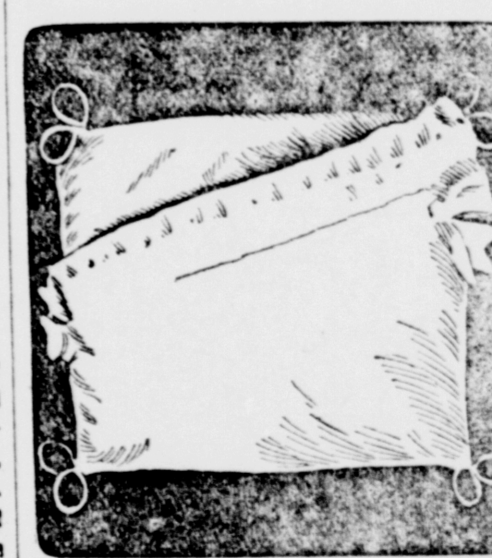
It is a wonder that velvet hems are not too heavy for such sleek gowns as chiffons and lace, but they are found in almost every case this winter.

Pocket in Sofa Pillow.

Contrivance Adds Greatly to Comfort of Leisure Moments.

Sofa pillows have been made of every size and shape, every hue, color and design, but it remained for our English cousins to show us that sofa pillows had resources of comfort never before dreamed of.

You can cuddle and snuggle and dream and read in the depths of a pile of pillows, but no one thought of having here and there a pocket pillow where the favored book, maga-



zine, or perhaps love letter, could be quickly tucked away to be out of sight and ready to resume the cosy time amid the inviting pillows. Doubly inviting, now, for one can throw herself thoughtlessly down to rest and later on when the desire comes to be entertained and there is no one within calling distance to hand the book we were so interested in yesterday, we do not have to leave or change our most comfortable position, but, instead, dive within the generous pocket of our nearest pillow and there we are for another hour of bliss.

The Little Glove Handkerchief.

Those that are clever needlewomen find it quite possible to make the little glove handkerchief at home and in one of its most attractive designs. They first cut down a large handkerchief to the right size and then roll in very tightly the raw edge on all sides. This little roll is finally overhanded with a heavy linen thread of some color and then overhanded round again in the opposite direction. This crossing of the overhanded stitches forms many colored crosses over the roll which borders the handkerchief. When the glove handkerchief is of fine quality it is edged with valenciennes lace.

The Principal Millinery Trimmings.

The principal millinery trimmings seen, however, are wings and feathers. An oddity of some evening gowns is that the short puff sleeves are of different fabric from the rest of the gown.



Skirts are much more severe than those of last year.

All plaited skirts are stitched down to below the hips.

Wide bands of braid are used on both jacket and skirt.

One sees quite a few Norfolk jackets on the morning suits.

Huge flowers of silk and velvet are used on the hats.

The principal millinery trimmings seen, however, are wings and feathers.

An oddity of some evening gowns is that the short puff sleeves are of different fabric from the rest of the gown.

The Dressing of the Hair

Surely never since the days of wigs were such wonderful coiffures seen as those adorning the head of the fashionable woman this season. Only to look at them gives one the ache of the hairdresser's chair. Two hours it takes sometimes—two whole, mortal hours to have the hair built into the undulating temples and tea houses and bird cages, which now ornament the head of woman. Then, if the coiffure happens to be a busy gentleman, it is necessary often to be coiffed for the opera at eight o'clock in the morning.

Curls are much to the fore, and a flat sort, as unyielding to look at as country sausages, are called empire or "chichi curls." These are tucked in every crevice, entirely shaping broad chignons at the back sometimes, or lying beside classic bands or other puffs at the top of the head.

To accomplish the indelible wave seen—for there is a sort that lasts a year—the hair is sometimes baked in molds. Dressings which have a rich metal glitter provide the sheen, and at every spot where nature shows a vacuum is applied a false bit fabricated for this spot and no other.

At the sides, the modish coiffure is not quite as wide as formerly, except, of course, with some special genre. A narrow look is being pushed to the front, and this forehead Anglaise, as

it is called, may also show at the sides wisps of the English fringe.

With such opera coiffures go tiaras,



A Trinity of Graceful Coiffures.

high combs, bands of jeweled stars and waving aigrettes, for it is the more flatly and widely treated head which is flower crowned